

WAR REVENUE BILL PASSES.

A Vote Was Reached in the Senate
Without Incident.

FEW AMENDMENTS WERE MADE.

The Most Notable Was One Taxing Im-
ported Tea—Palman Car Tickets
Must Also Have a Stamp—No
Stamp for Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—With no evi-
dence of excitement and without in-
cident worthy of special note, but with
manifestations of deep interest, the War
Revenue measure was passed by the
Senate this evening at 7:05 o'clock.

The bill was under consideration eight
hours to-day. A score or more of at-
tempts were made to amend it, but in
only three or four instances were the
attempts successful. Particular effort was
made to amend the bond provision of the
measure but it was futile in each in-
stance.

The most notable amendment made to
the measure to-day was that offered by
Mr. Tillman (Democrat, South Carolina)
placing a duty of ten cents a pound on all
tea imported into the United States. The
amendment created no debate, and was
adopted by a vote of 38 to 32. It is cal-
culated by the Senate experts that the
duty, if it is finally enacted into law
will raise at least \$10,000,000 a year and
probably more.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Chil-
ton (Democrat, Texas), a member of the
Finance Committee, provides for a tax
graduated according to the price upon all
articles sold under a patent-right, trade
mark, or name not open to general use,
and which are not otherwise taxed by
the bill.

Through an amendment offered by Mr.
Lindsay (Dem. of Kentucky) the Senate
decided not to place a stamp tax upon
bundles of newspapers wholly or partly

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder
known. Actual tests show it goes one-
third further than any other brand.

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with which to redeem them, because it
is the proposition that all other gold in
the treasury shall be used to pay current
liabilities. It is not clear that the treas-
ury would be in a condition to be easily
raided by speculators? They could send
gold to a premium and force the govern-
ment to a paper or a silver basis unless
the government sold bonds for gold with
which to maintain its credit.

It is apparent that under such circum-
stances the government could not sell
its bonds at home or abroad advantage-
ously. If a paper or silver basis were
actual or threatened it would have to pay
a very much higher rate of interest than
if its finances were on a solid basis. The
chances are, therefore, that instead of
saving money it would be a great loser
if \$100,000,000 of greenbacks should be in-
sued.

As already stated, the issuing of green-
backs in 1862 was regarded as an over-
whelming necessity. No such necessity
exists now. The United States is rich
and our credit is of the best. We can
borrow money at a very low rate of in-
terest. Why not then borrow it instead
of risking the quicksand of greenback
financing? There is no reason, as far
as we can see, except a desire to get
into harmony with the Populists. But
the Democrats, if they are not watch-
ful, will lose more than they will gain
by playing politics in connection with the

SPANISH SPES' NEFARIOUS WORK

(Continued From First Page.)

in the Antilles or wherever you might
sail.

GOD NOT WITH THEM.
The case has turned out thus, however,
and it seems as though God were not
on our side, because the election of Senor
Camara, I fear will be fatal although he
may have a good chief of staff. No one
could possibly suit him, because he is
very capricious and besides is not a hard
worker; on the contrary, he is lazy and
would pay no attention to the advice of
any one. You will not take this for
flattery, but to-day no one but you and
Don Pasquale should have command of
our fleet and this is the belief of the
younger element of the personnel.

Now there is no remedy, and I may
God shed his light upon him and keep
him in his hands. I wrote to the Min-
ister and with the confidence due to my
special duties, I said to him on sending a
clipping from a newspaper containing a
telegram from Madrid speaking of our
fleet, that I was sure that you would
Senor Camara, but you who should com-
mand.

This action may have made a bad im-
pression on him, but I don't care, be-
cause if I can do so I shall leave the
service with this war is finished.
I have been left here to receive and
send telegrams and to look after the spy
system which I have organized, or I had
better say, an establishing here, because
until a very little while ago, I was not
permitted to do as I pleased.

We have had bad luck because they
have captured our two best spies. One in
Washington, who hanged himself—or else
they did it for him—and the other, day
before yesterday in Tampa.

The Americans are showing the most
extraordinary vigilance.

TIED OF INACTIVITY.
I do not wish to remain here without
taking an active part in the war, and I
desire duty in which I can take the in-
itiative and do something. I shall be ex-
tremely gratified to have a ship in order
to run the blockade, or a torpedo boat;
anything rather than playing second fiddle.

However, if there is no other remedy, I
would go perfectly willingly, on board
a large ship. I am very sorry that this
war finds me so low in rank, for it
offers opportunities for any one who
wishes to work and to risk himself.

I cannot believe that Don Pasquale
could be in Santiago, as reported by the
American press. He entered it on the 15th,
and if he had gone immediately to
Havana he would have met only two
monitors in front of it. I make it out
that he entered that place only to con-
sider the moral effect it would pro-
duce in Spain. Suppose he went out
Friday, the 15th—if he had gone to the
north and through the Providence chan-
nel, he would have passed into Ha-
vana right under the noses of the
Americans, who had only small cruizers;
for Schley was at sea on the night of
Thursday, Sampson on that of Friday
and on that of Saturday, the 23d, he
looked the lower channel for the east, and
on Wednesday turned back towards
Havana.

Schley's squadron has been re-inforced
by the Iowa, and Sampson by the Ore-
gon. I believe that in war one has to
tempt fortune. If it had not been because
Sampson was afraid that Don Pasquale
might go to Havana, and that Schley
would not be there, our fear is well
grounded that he found himself very
short of ammunition after the bombard-
ment. The fact remains that it was logis-
tically impossible for him to remain near
Santiago and to keep the Iowa and the
Oregon, and if he could not prevent
the entrance of our squadron, to shut it
up, and thus close its operations as
those people over there already believed
it closed, but I cannot believe such a
stupid thing possible. I suppose that
he went to the south of Porto Rico, and
that he had ordered a cruiser or two
there to cover the Terror, and that he
will appear at San Juan the 27th or
28th. He will coal there and will rest a
day or two, and will then return to de-
lay and annoy them and delay the in-
vasion.

IN NEED OF REPAIRS.
The Vizcaya and the Quintero at least
need to go into the dry dock. I tele-
graphed to Don Pasquale on the morning
of the 20th, when I saw he was at San-
tafe, saying that the squadron was at
Key West. He did not answer me. That
afternoon there came a notice from Ma-
drid saying he had left Santiago. I con-
tinued sending messages to Blanco in re-
spect to all the movements, and so far as
I know, Don Pasquale has arrived at
Porto Rico, where I shall try to com-
municate with him. If he should have
left for Martinique or Havana, having
twenty-four hours advantage, he would
have arrived before now.

I am very much afraid lest they attack
our fleet on the 27th and 28th, and that
Porto Rico by sea and land and put off
the attack until the 29th. They are not
going to do more than try to take the
latter, and they think then, if they destroy
our fleet, of taking the war into Spain,
with Havana already in their hands.

They have no navy, and they are
not going to have it in the navy, and they
are afraid of our army and of yellow fever,
because if the men should begin to die
in Cuba there would be a tremendous
roar, as they are not like our people.

Any way we shall see it to-morrow.
I expect I shall see it to-morrow.

With them cleaning their heels at the
Keys, we should be able to clean some-
thing in three days at Porto Rico.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.
Each day we lose is a day lost for us
on account of the almost total lack of
preparations.

If the Cadiz squadron is to come to
bombard Boston, Portland and Long
Island, they can do it now, but after a
few months it will be too late.
I think we had better have any success
in this matter it will be through treating
for peace by yielding Cuba and have
them recognize the debt, if we do not
do this soon, it will be too late and we
shall lose Cuba and Porto Rico, and all
that this war has cost us and in addi-
tion we shall be charged with the Cuban
debt for which our Treasury is responsi-
ble.

There is no doubt here that we cannot
continue this war in which we have noth-
ing to gain and we may lose our two col-
onies and be ruined for fifty years.

BANKS NOT PATRIOTIC.
In the matter of money, there is no
patriotism. Front is given by the bank
which ought to have bought gold,
although at a premium of 150 per cent.,
and issued notes against it in the same
or a slightly greater quantity. With 150,
000,000 it has made 1,500,000,000. This
is the moment of the year at which instead
of returning 25 or 34 per cent. it returns
only 12 or 15. As regards its buying gold,
it has gone down, and is in buying
\$90 million it issues \$90,000,000 paying
60 or 70, inasmuch as the State sub-
scribes the rate of five per cent. This
would represent to the bank an interest
of about 3 per cent. and its dividend
would have gone down to very little. The
bank is the nation and with the nation it
has grown rich by offering paper money
which it did not have in its treasury and
by getting interest on that which it had
really never given out. But whatever the
bank does nobody dares object except
those who have no money in their pants
if they should call for it. I have written
to the Minister, but I did not give him
so much news of the fleets as to you, be-
cause I had other things to speak of. If
you should see him you might give him
some news. We shall see when they re-
lieve me and send some one here to work
and not amuse himself.

ANxious about SWIFT.
I can hardly tell you how anxious for Francisco
and the rest, an anxiety that we do not
share. Their terrible ships do not go as
fast as ours by perhaps two and a half
miles; as for the monitors, they don't
count for much. They can be used only
to bombard the forts and with the great
ships cannot go fast, and carry very

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ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS.

This picture was sketched from life, and shows one of "Teddy" Roosevelt's rough riders in fighting trim. He is armed with the Cuban machete and carries two heavy ready fire revolvers. The uniform or costume worn by the rough riders is of special cloth, which overcomes the terrible heat of Cuba and withstands the rainy season without material change in the temperature

printed, which weight less than 100 pounds.

A tax of four cents a barrel was placed on adulterated flour and a license tax of one cent on every ticket entitling the holder to a seat in a palace or parlor car or berth in a sleeping car, the company selling the seat or berth being required to affix the stamp.

In the passage of the measure every Republican voted in the affirmative.

By parties the vote in favor of the measure was as follows:

Republicans, 39; Democrats, 7; Populists, 1; and Silver Republicans, 1, total, 48.

Against the bill the vote was Demo-
crats, 39; Populists, 7; and Silver Republi-
cans, 1, total, 47.

The Democrats who voted for the bill were Messrs. Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, McEnery, Mitchell, Murphy and Tupper. The Populists were Mr. Kyle and the Silver Republicans were Mr. Mantle. The detailed vote follows:

Yates—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Chandler, Clarke, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gar, Gorman, Hale, Hanna, Hartsbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McHenry, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Mitchell, Morrill, Murphy, Nelson, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Tupper, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson, Wolcott—48.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Harris, Helfield, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Sullivan, Tillman, Turley, White—47.

Mr. Allison moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and that conferees be appointed. The motion was agreed to and Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and Jones (Ark.) were named as conferees.

The Senate then at 7:10 P. M. adjourned.

Sound Currency Indispensable.
The effect of the greenbacks was to greatly impair the credit of the Government. The people did not want to take them and the Government found it difficult to raise money, and even more difficult to borrow money on bonds. The Democrats were right in the position they took, although the issuing of greenbacks at that time was regarded as a necessity, and was justified on that ground.

But why is it that the Democrats who were so hostile to the Democrats in 1862 are so friendly to them now? Are not the arguments as to their harmful character as strong now as they were then? Would they not be as effective in impairing the nation's credit now as they were then? What is the situation? There are already outstanding \$340,000,000 of greenbacks and \$100,000,000 of silver notes issued under the Sherman silver purchasing act. If the proposed \$150,000,000 of greenbacks should be issued there would be outstanding \$690,000,000 of fiat money, which the present administration stands pledged to redeem in gold. And there would be only \$100,000,000 of gold

An Electrical Marriage.

The passion for unique weddings reached a climax last night when Miss Jennie B. Gilmour, of No. 33 India street, Brooklyn, and Mr. Charles Stanford Mor-
ten, of Forest Avenue, New York, were married by an electrical ceremony in the Moore Chapel at Madison Square Garden, where the electrical exhibition is in progress.

Electricity did all it could for the wedding. The bride and bridegroom, their attendants and parents came to the wedding in electric carriages.

The chapel, the finest in which a marriage has ever been performed, was decorated with palms and vines. The guests were seated in the dark at first. At the appointed hour R. McFarland Moore, inventor of the artificial daylight, turned on the lights in the arched roof.

The white-robed assistant of the Rev. George C. Houghton, of "The Little Church Around the Corner," who performed the ceremony, waited for the bride and as they came down the aisle, while Mr. Weiss, of the Essex Company, played Mendelssohn's wedding march on an organ run by electricity.

The ceremony was weirdly effective. The lights in the rear of the chapel were turned out. The white light of the forward tubes shone steadily while the voices of the solemn service were said, accompanied by the murmuring of dynamo and electrical machinery like the wailing of strong winds.

As the minister concluded all the lights were turned on and the chapel was flooded with artificial daylight.

The bride wore a dainty white India silk, the front of the skirt being of silk mullie, embroidered with true love's knots. Her sister, Miss Mayme Gilmour, who attended, wore French organdie over a yellow dress, and carried a big bunch of pink roses.

Marcellus Nathan, General Manager of the electrical exhibition, attended the bridegroom, and C. O. Baker, President of the exhibition company, gave the bride away.

Before the ceremony the public was admitted to the rear of the chapel, and at its conclusion the bride and party remained seated in the chapel, while many of the crowd pressed forward with congratulations.

The bridal party returned to the bride's mother's home in Brooklyn, in the electric carriage, where a reception and wedding feast was given—N. Y. World.

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STORIES OF SAMPSON.

Readable Anecdotes of the Commander in Cuban Waters.

A writer in Leslie's Weekly says: Only once in his naval career was Sampson heard to use an oath, and then the expletive was called forth by an excess of the emotion he had himself inspired among his command, which was occasioned by a temporary disregard of orders.

From the first the captain had encouraged boat racing, and the record made by both the barge and the gig of the "Frisco" was exceptionally fine. Two of the men who composed the crews which won the prizes were the sailors of the ship, and held at Norfolk in 1893 now lie buried beneath the wreck of the Maine. One of the numerous trial races which the captain encouraged was in progress off Mare Island between the Spanish ship and a boat belonging to the United States steamer Alert, when orders were received to bring the San Francisco into dock for cleaning. The tide was strong and it was only by hard pulling against it that the operation of bringing the vessel in could be accomplished. In vain the captain reiterated the orders to "Pull in!" There was no time to be lost, but excitement over the race was at a high pitch, and all hands were leaning over the ship's rail, watching and cheering the battle of oars. The imperturbable captain's patience was at length exhausted. "D—n it!" he exclaimed, "the ship is athwart the tide and I cannot get a man to pull or an officer to give an order." Just then about was borne to his ears. "The Alert's boat is ahead!"

"What!" exclaimed Sampson, his own deep interest in the race, breaking through his irritability at the prevailing lack of discipline. "I don't believe it."

And when the joyous applause on board told that the San Francisco again held the palm of victory, the captain turned to his first lieutenant, saying, "I told you so; I knew our men would win!"

Another incident which evidenced his interest in these trials of speed occurred while the San Francisco was stationed at Coquimbou, Chile. John P. Smith, a duty at Coquimbou, was a regular, and the crew of Captain Sampson's gig had beaten the English boatmen of Her Majesty's ships Melbourne and Liffey. A few weeks after, the Garnet, another English vessel, arrived and it was desired to "take the Americans down."

A little "Garnet" carried a boat of superior equipment, built in Malta for racing purposes, but which had never been beaten; but, as if to make the victory more certain, the crew practiced daily. The challenge to the San Francisco was not extended until the very morning before the English vessel was to sail, thus leaving no time for practice to the intended antagonists.

But the challenge was accepted, with the stipulation that the race was to extend as far as Pelicanos Island, around it, and back again to shore—a distance of four miles. After some hesitation the English boat's crew agreed. On the afternoon of the day the challenge Captain Sampson was seated in his cabin when his coxswain entered.

"Captain," he began, with deep earnestness, "do you want us to win this race?"

"Why, certainly," responded Sampson. "Well, certainly, one of my men is under arrest. I have spoken to the first lieutenant, and he says he can't be released."

"That being the case—the man a prisoner—I don't see what I can do for you," replied the captain, gravely.

"But I can't do without him," pleaded the coxswain, with an insistence rarely shown to a naval commander. "If you don't let that man go, captain the Englishmen will beat us!"

Sampson turned suddenly and touched his bell; and, as his orderly entered, he said, briefly: "Tell Lieutenant—that I release the prisoner until this race exchange."

And the race was won, for, although the British racer looked extremely formidable and a fling about went up from the Garnet at the splendid drill of the rowers and their fine appearance in holiday attire, it was America's plain boat's crew, in every day working garb, who, dropping into position without a word of admiration, waited silently till the signal-shot then did their utmost, struggled through the rough water around to island goal and returned to the shore, leaving the English racer cheering, even out of sight.

The United States steamer Baltimore signified her approbation by firing her Gatling.

Corn Bread.
Our Northern brethren do not appreciate as a rule corn bread as we know it and as we cook it in the South, more particularly on the farm and in the country homes.

Just now in view of the corner in wheat, and in view of that fact that Uncle Sam is engaged in feeding thousands of soldiers and sailors under tropical and semi-tropical suns, it will not be amiss for the people, and the authorities in Washington, to take up the question

of making a regular diet—or a regular ration to the soldiers—of corn meal.

Experience has shown that for the laboring man—or the man exposed to hardships—there is no bread superior to that made of corn. Not the many-fangled kinds of alleged corn bread made by alleged professional cooks, using eggs and baking powders and other things until the flavor of the corn is lost, but plain old-fashioned hoecake and pone bread made of corn meal, salt and water. This simple mixture has two advantages, to-wit: It makes the best bread, and it can be prepared under the assistance of an extensive laborer.

The poor man in the hut, and the soldier boy on the march, or in the camp, can easily learn to mix and to cook it. An oven, however, is needed for the one, but a frying pan answers the purpose as nothing else can for the other. Thin loaves—the thinner the better—spread out upon a modicum of grease in the bottom of the pan, cooked hurriedly upon a hot fire and turned quickly brings the best results. A little practice will turn the housewife almost as thin and as crisp as a wafer. It is not only very palatable to a hungry man, but it is exceedingly nutritious. This is the bread for the camp. But for the march the pone baked in advance in an oven is the thing to relieve the monotony of hard fare. It will keep for days, although it becomes a little dry after it is cold.

In view of the high price of flour it seems to us that the government would find it not only useful but a great saving to substitute, to a large degree, corn meal for the use of the men in the field. The Southern boys would not have to learn how to cook it or how to eat it. The Northern boys could learn both. It would do good almost as thin and as crisp as a wafer. It is not only very palatable to a hungry man, but it is exceedingly nutritious. This is the bread for the camp. But for the march the pone baked in advance in an oven is the thing to relieve the monotony of hard fare. It will keep for days, although it becomes a little dry after it is cold.

Any dog should be happy who can freely walk into the finest dining room in town and find the family rapidly, though respectfully withdrawing before him, leaving him to enjoy the good things of the table.

Of course, the denouement of the dog tragedy is anxiously awaited by the nervous townspeople. Perhaps they are in hopes that some wandering tramp will kick the dog in fatal ignorance of the fact that he is lost. In the meantime while they are breathlessly waiting for the climax, they want it generally understood that they have a dog on hand that they would be glad to give away to some person who will treat him kindly. He is a nice dog, and there is a good deal more in him than many people would imagine. He is a dog that can't help but rise in the world. He is a dog from whom at any time you may expect to hear a good report.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Personalities.
Prince Henry of Prussia, the brother of the German emperor, was tendered a ball white in Shanghai, China, recently, on which occasion he was presented with gold and jade art works valued at \$15,000.

Charles Dewey, brother of the now famous admiral, is president of a life insurance company at Montpelier, Vt. He and his wife recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

The Prince of Monaco, who is an officer in the Spanish navy, and who recently notified Queen Christina that pressure of private business would prevent his entering active service, has since turned up in London as a lecturer before a learned society on the subject of "Oceanography."

Lady Stella and Lady Dorothea Hope, sisters of Lord Hampton, have taken a farm in the southeast of England, their intention being to breed and train ponies. Both young women are capital whips and expert veterinarians, being quite

able to care and prescribe for sick stock. They are girls of charming manners.

Pope Leo, although he was not young when elected to the pontificate—for he was sixty-seven at the time—has already held it for a longer time than the great majority of his long line of 232 predecessors. Only eleven popes in all have reigned more than twenty years and Leo XIII. has already reigned twenty-one years. Longevity is traditional in his family. During his pontificate he has seen 12 cardinals die, and of the council which elected him in 1878 there are only two survivors—Cardinal Martini, born in 1805 and Cardinal Canessa, born in 1809.

A Loaded Dog.
That Ohio dog who swallowed five sticks of dynamite and was immediately afterward given the freedom of the town is still lording it over his native heath, so to speak. That he is happy dog there can be no doubt. It isn't given to the canine mind to distinguish between high and low explosives, and a dog who is loaded to the brim with the most deadly combustibles may still be recklessly happy. Certainly this dog had no notice of crossing the Sixty.

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En Route to Philippines.
ATLANTA, GA., June 4.—The recruits from Fort McPherson intended for service in the Philippines left to-night in two special trains for San Francisco, en route of New Orleans. They are a fine-looking set of men, and fully equipped.

Fought to a Draw.
NEW YORK, June 4.—Jack Everhardt, of New Orleans, and Owen Zigler, of Pennsylvania, boxed twenty rounds, each weighing at the Greater New York Athletic Club, Coney Island, to-night, and the result was a draw.

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushing of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Bloating of the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

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General Sheridan at the Milliners.
General Sheridan as he became older condescended his shyness. At the time of the Commune says the New York Evening Sun, he was in Paris with his aide-de-camp. There was also stopping at the same hotel a charming American woman with whom he was slightly acquainted. The prisoners had been liberated and were rushing madly through the streets. The order had also been given that all windows and shutters must be kept closed. Shut up in her dark room and hearing the noisy rabble below, the woman became greatly alarmed.

"There is but one thing for me to do," she cried, "to insure safety. I will put myself under the care of the American general."

She therefore sent her card to Sheridan, who at once called and offered his services. He also advised that she should join his party in the morning and get away to London. Still she appeared distressed. Finally she cried: "I am so



What can I do to keep my butter, milk and meats from spoiling? Get one of our Refrigerators and ICE-CHESTS all prices.

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